

417.
A Discourse ^{778.e.41}
Concerning the ^{7.7a}
SOVEREIGN
Internal Balsom:

Wherein is Intimated the Ingre-
dients, and Method of its Preparation;

And a Satisfactory Account given
of its great Virtue, Efficacy,
and Usefulness.

With the manner of taking it, for the Cure,
and Prevention of most Diseases, incident
to Humane Bodies.

By Thomas See, Physician.

Ignosi Nulla Credo

With a Preface

London, Printed in the Year, 1665.

To the Ingenious, *Thomas See* Physician, upon his
Sovereign Internal B A T S O M E.

Your Polycræton doth its Regency
Maintain in Humane Bodies. Nature doth
Freely submit unto its Sovereignty,
And joyneth forces with it, thus they both
Sweetly Combine for to preserve the Throne
Of Life, from th' Empire of the *Απώλλων*.

What can one hand contribute to that Cause
In which you are engag'd? being known so good,
That you already have a full applause,
And a vote general, by none withstood;
Experience having gain'd the Vulgar Tribe,
And your Discourse, the Learned made subscribe.

If ever Modesty did ill become
Its owner; here, tis to be seen, wherefore
Concerning Physick in this Total Summe,
When all was not too much, said you no more?
Though you by this would shun all Eulogies,
Yet shall my Trumpet sound, at such a Prize.

H. Y.

M. D.

To the Learned and Industrious, Doctor *Thomas See*, con-
cerning his Sovereign Internal B A L S O M E.

Whilst others Pride themselves in Airt Parts,
Your Acts Proclaim you are Master of Arts;
And which is more, that you have took degree,
Not onely in Learning, but Humilitie.
For me to Celebrate your Balsom's worth
Is but lost labour, who can set it forth?
Except your self, tis onely Light shows Light,
Cæsar alone could Cæsar's Actions write.
Should I avouch it, merited to be
More Catholick then is the Roman See:
Or if th' Pagan World, thou had'st done this,
Thou had'st not scap'd an Apotheosis;
Who'd take a Poets word? but now his Oath
Is superadded, you may credit both.

G. O. M. L.



A Satisfactory Discourse,
Concerning the Sovereign Internal BALSOME
O F

Thomas See of London, Physitian.

Penned by the Authour of it.



T was no difficult Task to presage what entertainment a Matter of this Nature would meet with, among those to whom only a naked Advertisement concerning it should be presented; all such pretences being through the fraudulent Practises of some Presumptuous and unskilful persons brought into almost an universal Odium and Suspicion of Imposture. That according to the different Tempers, Complexions, Interests, and Inclinations of People there should be produced as great a variety of censures is a natural consequence, and accordingly expected.

As for the Opinions of the Vulgar whose Ignorance inspires them with the greatest presumption, I shall send them to School to learn the meaning of that familiar saying, *Qui pauca novit citò pronunciat*. As for those whose Ability qualifies them for competent Judges, with such this enterprize will gain a favourable construction, except they are over-biassed by interest to a partial Verdict: Unto these

howsoever inclined, I shall suggest that worthy sentence of the profound Naturalist, Doctor Harvey in his *Exercitation of Conception*, being uncertain how his Judgement in that case would be resented; *Viri docti & ingeniosi de eâ cogitant, fastosi, per me, rejiciant, & petulanti qui sunt plene liberè irrideant.*

The motives whatsoever they were which induced me at first to have my Balsome publicly exposed to Sale, (though not possibly without some reflection) and now to give some satisfaction to all whose concernment it may be to make use thereof are not pertinent to my present Theame, onely I shall not omit that next to that principal end which is to bear sway in all the undertakings of a Christian, a designe of gratitude to an obliging person had the greatest prevalence, whose Fidelity, Care, Charge and Industry in the preparation of it, will not be over-liberally compensated by its advantage; To which might be superadded, my frequent Avocations from a constant and uninterrupted pursuit of practise by the importunity of more urgent Affaires, make me less capable of rendring it so publicly useful as it justly deserves. Hereupon I was the more easily inclined to attempt its Publication by the Presse, that it might thereby arrive to their knowledge, to whom otherwise distance of place would have made it *incommunicable and unprofitable.*

If I am not mistaken, in this single composition I have attained the scope, which was designed, by the most deservedly Renowned Sennertus in his Elaborate Treatise; *De consensu inter Chymicos & Galenicos, &c.*

The Ingredients of my Balsome are vulgarly call'd, *Galenicall*, (*viz.*) those which belong to the Vegetative Kingdom, and are the choicest of those Pectoral, Cephalical, and Cardiacque Simples which have been successively transmitted by the Arabique and Grecian Authors to posterity, in the particular Enumerations of their Virtues, and in their most approved prescriptions with so liberal an encomium of their Excellency, as can scarcely admit of an hyperbole.

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The process, or *modus preparandi*, is of a far later date, being wholly Spagyric, an Art wherein the Antients were not very well Versed; neither in relation to internal uses hath a Medicine of this kinde been excogitated by any of our modern, and more sagacious Chymists, whose Discourses and *Pharmacopæa* I have perused. And if I assume to my self the sole Invention of it, I shall in no wise diminish the Reputation of those whose other Essayes and Experiments in this Noble Mystery bring them in a full harvest of applause.

In the culling out such Simples which were appropriate to those Parts whose Distempers were intended to be extirpated, or alleviated by mine internal Balsome, I have purposely declined the election of any of those which are either of a Narcotique or Corrosive Quality, being well aware, that if their pernicious, and fatal effects should be put into the scale against their applauded, but accidental, successes which would preponderate, and made constant observations, and iterated experiments, that basis on which this Medicine is founded.

If a Medicine, whose matter, and method, are so worthy commendation, may not be ushered into the World by a small Discourse to intimate its usefulness; to remove the prejudices to which it may be obnoxious through the ignorance and diffidence of many, without a severe censure from the Learned, one may easily augure, how it would put a period to all industrious endeavours after the improvement of the present state of things to an higher degree of perfection, and introduce a Supine, and sloathful disposition into many Active and Publick Spirits, did they not slight their Entertainment in the World, and a quiesce in their being conscious to themselves that their attempts are laudable; If I am charged as a Criminal, our Patriark Galen shall be my Compurgatour: whose words in his Treatise, *De uiri Rebus*, are these. *Τολμητέον καὶ ζητητέον τὸ ἀληθὲς εἰ γὰρ καὶ μὴ τοιοῦτον αὐτὸ πάντως δέητε παρσιύεσθαι ὃ νῦν ἐσθμὴ ἀφιζόμεθα:*

But I have expectation of other Treatment from those who are judicious in this present case, to whose Reason and Learning upon an impartial surveigh of the ensuing Discourse it will approve it self, especially considering it is not destitute of the universal suffrage, and concurrent testimony of the most Credible Writers, both of the past and present age, whose Ability in Physick hath been indisputable, and hath in effect *their* tacit consent, and commendamus, which few or none of those who are friends to the Art of Physick, and instructed in its principles will disallow.

As for those, who are through want of Learning unable to judge of this Medicine, by those Rules which are proper to Scholars, they may soon satisfy themselves, not only by a cheap, but advantageous experience of its Worth.

That Books have been written, not only concerning the Virtues of Compositions, but also that single *Simples* have been celebrated by select Discourses, is not strange to them that are but slenderly acquainted with Physical Authours, whose Examples I have in this present Treatise, I hope inoffensively imitated. And although by a copious induction of instances I might give to many abundant satisfaction of its efficacy, in the accomplishing all those ends for which it propounded to be administered; yet I shal for the present decline that way, not because of its favouring of Empericism, and being unsutable to this occasion of my writings, but because another opportunity may shortly offer it self, when among other Experiments they shall be mentioned, and in this paper make use of that way of arguing which is dependant upon the testimony of Authours which I prefer to the attestation of any single and private persons, it being no wayes probable that those which have by the experience of many years practise thoroughly acquainted themselves with the nature of these *Simples*, should attribute to them such a degree of efficacy wherewith they are not endowed. I readily believe that none which have the first fruits of Reason, but will rather be satisfied with this way of evidence, then the other
which

which I have omitted to insist on, as being more obnoxious to mistakes and fallacies; I am not at all doubtful, but if Reader it should be your lot to be afflicted with any of those Distempers, at which this Balsome is level'd, that upon the taking of it according to the directions, you will subscribe your *probatum est*; provided you take it for such a considerable time, and with such circumstances, as the nature of your melody doth require; for none can reasonably expect that their bodies which have been some years decaying, should be immediately repaired, or those vicious habits of any of the viscera which plead a kind of prescription should be as suddenly exterminated, as encountered; or that the innate heat, when almost suffocated and extinguish'd, should upon the first approach of assistance recover its former activity; If any intend to use my Balsome with such expectations, let them first prepare themselves by a Dose or two of *Hellebore*, and then proceed.

As Nature doth not act *per saltum*, but is gradual in all her operations, so this Balsome intended for her assistance in the bodies of Men, is prepared to such a degree of working, as is agreeable thereto, and may move with it, there being not one Ingredient in the Composition any wayes violent or molestful, but all have such an amicable correspondence with it, and easie insinuations to fortifie her against the secret invasions of Life, which lodge in the supplies of the radical moisture; that I know no Medicine more justly merits the Title of Universal then this: For though strong and violent Catharticks in many cases prudently administered, have been seconded with a good Effect; yet I suppose that in most Diseases tis greater security to attempt the Restauration by Cordial, Pectoral, and Alexipharmacal means, which will gently blow up the sparks of Life, which are left into a flame, then adventure their dissipation or extinction by too strong a blast: That *Roman* is not to be forgotten, but imitated, *Quicumq; stando restituit rem.*

I do not pretend to any Catholick Medicine, which upon
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its first entrance into the body will compose and silence all the Tumultuous and Impetuous Effusions of the Humours (if with their leave who boast themselves the Masters of it, I may so call them) and reduce every extravagant, and disorderly particle to its proper place. Was I to dispute, not for victory, but the truth upon that question, *an detur panacea vera*, I should chuse the negative, having as little credit for him that affirms all Diseases to be cured by the same Medicine, as for him that should say the same shoe will fit every mans foot ; but he that would loose his labour in the further pursuit of this subject, may repaire to the Rhodomontados of some arrogant Chymiasters, or to the Fanatique Chymaras of the Brethren of the Rosie Crosse, *Dic quibus interris & eris mihi magnus Apollo*.

That a Polychreston may be prepared, whose virtues may extend to at least those Diseases which have affinity with one another, hath been in all Ages uncontroverted. The diverse operations of some Simples so vulgarly known, must needs inform us how powerful and comprehensive their efficacy may be, when Artificially knit together.

I have been very cautious in the Enumeration of the Diseases which are Curable by my Balsom, that I may not wrong my self in the abusing of others, to a belief of receiving benefit only by this (when there may be an urgent necessity of addressing themselves to the use of other Medicines for the promotion of their health,) and so trappan them with flattering hopes into their winding-sheets, by the promise of relief in such maladies, to whose extirpation it is not accommodated.

Most of those Distempers for which this Medicament can be *bonâ fide* commended, are not of a very different nature, but originally the same, though under various Appellations, and have not that Heterogeneity, which at first view seems to appertain unto them, there being little, but another name or symptom on which to ground a distinction, for the Remedy of which, no essential alteration hath been yet made

made in medicinal prescriptions, which if it had not been reserved for another Generation, or not at all to be accomplished, would have hardly escaped the Essays of some late Ingenious and Industrious Artists, whose Anatomical Inventions and Mechanical Hypotheses have given just occasion to put a difference between that Sect of Physicians which have hitherto been known by the Title of *Doctrinal* and *Rational*, in distinction from those other two of *Empirical* and *Methodical*, and make a fourth entirely *Rational*, not at all depending upon those futile and insipid suppositions which hitherto have so much obtained in Physick through their oscurancy, who had a greater share in the *Nyxia* than *adyos*. If there be any *Maladies* which have not the same source, which yet are mentioned, as under the influence of my Balsom, they are subject to the same method of Cure, so far at least as I have promised help thereby.

The parts unto which my Balsom is *Appropriate*, and those *Distempers*, against which it is *Effectual*; I shall reduce to six heads, and accordingly give you an account with as much brevity, and perspicuity, as the nature of the subject requires.

First I assert it is a Sovereign Medicine for all Distempers incident to the *Lungs*, as difficulty of *Breathing*, *Spitting of Blood*, *Astma's*, *Ulcérations*, *Coughs*, *Consumptions*, *Phthisique*, *Hoarsnesse*, *Defluxions of Rhumes*, and *Obstructions of the Chest*. In this part of its virtue which respects all pectoral Diseases I cannot be too *Confident*, nor fear the being over-lavish in its *Commendation*, partly because in the nature of the *Ingredients* there is a peculiar tendency to achieve the fore-mentioned ends, they being such which open *Obstructions*, *Attenuate Viscos*, and *Clammy Phlegme*, purifie the *Lungs*, *Heal all inward Excoriations*, *incrassate thin and acrid Humours*, abate the violence of the *Cough*, and further *expectoration*, there being nothing which is necessary to *Compleat a pectoral Medicine* deficient; but principally, because of the *reputation* that singular advantage it hath in the present case (be-

ing a pure and sincere Elixir, or Balsom) above all these common Remedies which almost every *Apoibecaries* File is full of, I mean *Lobochs*, *Electuaries*, *Pills* and *Lozanges*, all which are generally so charged with *pouder*s, as render them altogether *inept* to be conveyed to the Lungs, the nearest way thither, and if the *Virtue* of them do ever *Arrive* there, it must be, *Viribus multum castratis*, *Exceedingly Debilitate*, it being impossible for these kind of Medicaments to come to their *journies end*, without several *Concoctions*, there being no way for the immediate passage of any thing to the Lungs except Air, and those *subtile Effluvia* of bodies, which are of almost as *tenuious* and rare a nature; hence it is, that a grosse and foggy Air excites the Lungs to that violent motion, produceth a Cough, because of its unsuitableness to their nature.

And after the Cure of Consumptive Persons hath been attempted, by a tedious and successlefs method of *Physick*, the *Asylum*, to which at last they are counselled, to betake themselves, is a clear and sweet Air. In order to the Cure of *Consumptions*, and all *Pulmoniaque* Distempers, my Balsome, being frequently contained in the mouth, *Impregnates* the Air which is continually drawn into the cavity of the Chest, with healing and balsamique Atoms, which correct those sharp and saline particles, (wherewith the Air about Great Cities especially is so replete,) that are so fatal and pernicious to humane nature; and in this particular, it justly *challengeth* the precedence of those *Vulgar* Medicines, whose speedy *Deglutition* makes them unfit for the obtaining this present end, (*viz*.) the *Melioration* of the Air. To this I shall add, that next to the direct and speedy conveyance of its *Virtue* to the Lungs in a *vehicle of Air*, of whose convenience for that purpose I have already given an intimation, there is another way, (if I may interpose to give in my Judgement among the Learned) which I cannot baptize with a fitter Name, then *Filtration*, which naturally succeeds the gentle and gradual *dissolution* of this Balsome in those

Internal Balsom.

II

Those parts which are adjacent to the Orifice by which the Aire passeth to the Lungs, that this may be effectually performed by a Balsome or Essence, not clogged with Pulps and Pouders is obvious to a weak apprehension, but how possible to be effected by Lozanges, Lobochs, &c. whose total Virtue consists in Pouders, is difficult to imagine, except it be urged, that by commixtion, the pouders communicate some part of their Virtue to the more liquid matter; but how small a portion it partakes of, is known by so frequent experience, that to offer any Arguments for its proof, would be as needless as ease.

In any Ulcerations of the Lungs, and extreame weaknesse and emaciation of Body, take it dissolved in any convenient Liquours, the quantity let it be about an ordinary Nutmeg; thus taken Morning and Night, it doth by degrees render the blood more Balsamique, yea in time, a consolida to it self. In the other Distempers of the Lungs, let the quantity of a large Pea be once every hour or two dissolved by degrees in the mouth.

Secondly, 'Tis an effectual Antidote against the Plague, Small Pox, Measels, Pestilential Feavers, or any other Infectious Disease, or Unwholesome Airs. Would I expatiate upon each of those classes of Maladies, to which it is necessary that a little be spoken, I should exceed the limits by which this Discourse is to be bounded; therefore I shall but briefly touch them, and passe them over. No Treacle or Meibridate is a greater preservative then this, especially if taken in a glasse of Sack, it taking as it were, first possession of the Heart, fortifies it powerfully against the virulency of all manner of contagion; for such purposes take it onely in a Morning, or at such times as any danger approaches, and be secure.

Thirdly, It quickens the Animal Spirits, Easeth pains of the Head, strengthens the Memory, helps the Megrims, and all Dizziness and Giddiness, and doth equally extend it self to all Distempers of the Brain, whose Original is to be assigned to Coldness, Moisture, or Obstruction, it being of a subtil and penetrating

netrating Nature easily pervades the *genus nervosum*, and accordingly communicates its Virtues thereunto. Let it be taken every morning in the quantity of a large *Hazel nut*, and if you fast after it till Noon, it will supply the want of a Breakfast, or Mornings draught.

Fourthly, It promotes Digestion, helps disposition to Vomit, expels wind, takes away fainting fits, corrects the Crudities of the Stomack, and is beneficial in all its Infirmities; there is nothing in it which exceeds that degree of warmth, which is necessary to the Stomachical concoction, which moderate quality of it gives just ground to commend the use of it to all sorts of Persons without exception of any Age or Sex, or Constitution whatsoever. For these purposes take the quantity of a small Nut, or more, Morning and Evening, and before and after each Meal.

Fifthly, 'Tis of Excellent use in all Sursets, any kind of Fever, or Ague, Cramps, Aches, Colds, being dissolved in Posset-Ale, to the quantity of a large Nutmeg, and the party taking it, put into a breaking sweat for three or four hours: Its usefulness in these maladies depends upon those Bezoartique and Alexipharmacal Ingredients, which do powerfully assist Nature to subdue all that malignity, which hath seized upon either blood or spirits, and force it out by Transpiration; it may be dayly repeated where there is occasion, without fear of any impairings of strength by it.

Sixthly, It tends much to the easing pains of the Stone, difficulty and sharpness of Urine, the Chalick, and all gripings of the Bowells, and any windy and flatulent Distemper, it corrects the windiness and rawnness of milk in them which give suck, tis a great restorative of decayed strength, good to prevent Abortion, to give Children for the Winde and Convulsions; in all these Diseases let it be used according as necessity requires, and as your own discretion shall direct you; after this large enumeration of Infirmities and Sickneses to be remedied by my Balsome, in lieu of being too extensive, I must end with a nonnulla desunt.

That

That all which hath hitherto been spoken, may appear not to be *gratè dictum*; I shall give a Description of the Thing it self, in a manner not so abstruse, but those which have Ability, Opportunity, and Curiosity, may by an Industrious *Inquisition* into the *Authours* here after mentioned, which give in their Suffrage to the *Virtues* attributed to my Balsom, give a very fair conjecture at least, at the ingredients of it, or be satisfied with its Usefulness.

Yet I do not value it at so cheap a rate, as to prostitute it to the view of every careless Reader, τὰ καλὰ χαλεπὰ : must be understood before this can be guessed at. To avoid the frequent mention of the same Authours, and the repetition of the *Virtues* attributed to each *Ingredient* of my Balsom; I shall summe up the *Contents* of what they have at large insisted on, in reference to one *Simple* under one Head, and at last once for all, give in a Catalogue of some of their Names.

The I. and II. Which are Branches of the same Root, receive this *Commendation* : They are *Enemies* to *Poyson*, to the *Plague*, to all *Infectious Airts*, and *Malignant Diseases*; most noble *Bezoartiques*, and *Vulneraries*, attenuate clammy and tough *Phlegme*, help the *Asthma*, ease *Coughing*, Cure *Sursets*, and loathing of Food, strengthen *Concoction*, dissolve concrete blood, heal internal *Ulcers*, and refresh the heart and spirits : The name may be spelt out by this *Periphrasis*, Βλάσμη τῶ σπινῆ.

The III. and IV. Because of their Affinity, shall be match'd together, and passed by with this Testimony : They are *Alexipharmical*, resist all *Malignity*, comfort cold *Stomachs*, oppose *Melancholy*, exhilarate the mind, and are profitable in gripings of the bowells, difficulty of *Urine*, and the *Cholick*.

The V. and VI. (being if I may say it without a Solecisme are Synonima in Virtue) have this Character : They abate *Harsness* and *Coughs*, are profitable in inflammations of the *Throat*, abate the *Acrimony* of the *Humours*, help shortness of *Breath*, and other *Infirmities* of the *Lungs*, and aspera

arteries, are gratefull both to the *Stomach* and *Liver*, and are *Principal Ingredients* in the most approved *Pectoral Compositions*.

The *VII.* hath these *Attributions* : It consumes *Windiness*, allays *gripings* of the belly, cleanseeth the *breast* of *phlegm*, corrects the coldness of the *Stomach*, provokes *Urine*, is profitable in the *Dropsie* and *Stone*, easeth *pains*, and ingenders *milk*.

The *VIII.* Is of an *anodine* and *healing nature*, mitigates the sharpness and heat of the *Urine*, is effectual against all *Pectoral Diseases*, cures all inward *Excoriations*, is profitably used in the *Cramp*, *Sciatica*, *Ruptures*, *Bruises*, and the bloody *Flux*, and *gravel* of the *kidnies*.

The *IX.* Hath ascribed to it these *Virtues* : It corroborates all the *bowells*, principally the *Head*; dispels *flatulency*, cleanseeth the *breast* of tough *Humours*, frees the *Liver* from *Obstruction*, helps the *Spleen*, and cold and moist *Distempers* of the *Wombe*, and *♀^{is} sopor* vim excitat.

The *X.* Hath this *Character* : It is of principal use in the composition of *Antidotes*, consumes *Wind*, provokes *Urine*, strengthens *Digestion*, easeth the pains of the *Colick*, and the *Headach*.

The *XI.* Hath this *Commendation* : It attenuates and evacuates the tartar of the *Lungs*, and *Reins*, hence is effectual in the *Astma* and *Consumptions*, and in opening the *Urinary passages*, is profitable against *Pestilential Diseases*, and *putrification* of the *Humours*, *Cramps*, and *Convulsions*, and refresheth the heart.

The *XII.* Is Celebrated for easing pains of the *Head* and *Stomach*, for clearing the sight, for curing dispositions to vomit, for ingendering, and correcting, *milk* in *Women*, for any *Obstructions* of the *Liver*, *Lungs*, and *Spleen*.

The *XIII.* Is Transmitted by *Authours* to us with this *encomium* ; It attenuateth thick *Humours*, heals *Ulcers* of the *Lungs*, and old *Coughs*, with all *Diseases* of the *Chest*, opens the *stoppages* of the lower belly, and takes away the *frets* and *gripings* in *Children*.

The

The XIV. Hath a general Applause for an *Alexipharmacon*, and for its *usefulness* in all *Diseases* of the *Head*, the *Nerves* and the *Breast*, for all *Diseases* proceeding from *Winde*, as the *Colick* : from *Obstruction*, as *Hypocondricque Melancholy*, difficulty of *Urine* : and for the *Chin-Cough* in *Children*.

The XV. Is an Experienced Remedy in abating the sharpness of *Humours*, in stopping the violence of *Coughs*, in opening all *peccoral Obstructions*, in spitting of blood, in the *Pleurisie*, and hoarseness of the throat, and is of frequent and vulgar use.

The XVI. Carries a Testimony of its *Virtue* in the very name, & having acquainted you with its *Usefulness* in *Coughs*, in shortness of breath, and in *Ulceration* of the *Lungs*, I take my leave of it.

The XVII. Hath a great Estimation, in the curing of *Catarrs*, and the *Dropsie*, in the comforting of the *Liver*, strengthening a feeble *Stomach*, in opening *Obstructions*, and drying up superfluous moisture in any part of the *Body*.

The XVIII. Hath been Eminently used, in all *Distempers* of the *Head* and *Nerves*; as the *Falling-sickness*, the *Palsie*, the *Vertigo*, the *Megrim*, as also to quicken and strengthen the sight, and to open *Obstructions* of the *Liver*, and *Spleen*; to cleanse the blood, oppose *Malancholy*, and corroborate the *Memory*, and comfort the heart, and prevent faintings.

The XIX. Is commended for an Excellent *Stomachical*, and *Cephalical Simple*; for the dispersion of wind, promoting of digestion, refreshing the *Fetus*, removing the *Palpitation* of the heart, the stopping of all manner of *Fluxes*, and for the restoration of strength after sickness.

The XX. Which is added to render it Grateful, and give it a Consistence, and as it were to Dilute it, is so well known, I shall wholly omit to speak of it.

The Last and Principal, I shall reserve even from conjecture, except you can tell what it is, by being informed that in *Chymistry*, nothing is Esteemed More Sacred.

Although I might bring in a Regiment of *Worthy* and *Learned Authours*, which give in their Vote to what hath been now propounded; yet I shall content my self in the *Impannelling* a Jury of them, and trouble you with no more, their *Testimony* being *inftar omnium*, valid to all intents and purposes; *Andernacus*, *Dioscorides*, *Fuchsius*, *Dodonæus*, *Matthiolus*, *Lobelius*, *Renodæus*, *Gerardus*

vardus, Schrobberus, Weckerus, Chisius and Camerarius: I have proceeded thus far to give an account concerning my Balsom, to satisfy the reason of some, but not to gratifie the curiosity of any; and now I can appeal to the severest Censurers, whether any thing can be made more Effectual to all the Purposes which were before mentioned; And did I not believe there was no scruple left in my Readers minds, I could with great facility shew its Accommodation to its particular ends by the Exact proportioning of those things which are its Fundamentals, to those which are but *viabiles*; and how thereby the Virtue of the Whole is Communicated to the several parts; but this would be *oleum & speram perdere*; for those which are not by what hath been already offered sufficiently satisfied shall have my leave to abound in their own senss.

The Balsome is put up into Lattin Boxes, containing between the weight of four or five Ounces, and sold for Five Shillings; which quantity in many Distempers, may be taken before any sensible benefit accrue, or at least, the Cure be compleat; and where the Disease is radicated, more may be necessary: But because Children may not need so great a quantity, and some have desired a little for tryal; I was induc'd to have some of it put into Boxes holding about half so much, at half a Crown the Box; It will retain its Virtue for many years.

The Boxes are Sealed with this Coat of Armes,



They are to be sold in London, by Mr. Tho. Pygge Apothecary, at the Sign of the Fox in Bishopsgate Street, near to the Spittle. Mr. Henry Everidam, at the Gray Hound in St. Pauls Church Yards. Mr. Tho. Clark at the South entrance into the Royal Exchange. By Mr. William Flindell at the White Hart in Westminster-Hall. Mr. William Fyge at the Hat and Feather in the Strand, near the Savoy.

FINIS.

